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THE FARMER AND FREE TRADE.

A Plain Talk to Our Own People.

During the bluster and zeal and din of a political campaign, the misrepresentations and calumnies of reckless partisanship and the blind passion of excited men, it is hard to lay aside feeling and discuss questions at issue as we at other times investigate matters of public interest, but we would like in this article to present in a plain, practical way the question of free trade and protection as they affect Hillsboro and the interests of the surrounding country.

President Cleveland, last winter, sent a message to Congress which was received by all the world as favoring free trade with other countries. He has since declared that he "believed in free trade as he believed in the protestant religion," and a bill has been urged upon Congress for months which embodies his views. Let us see how such a policy would affect our little world.

This is not a manufacturing town, but we can here find in a nutshell what would be found to a greater or less extent in every considerable town in the United States were foreign countries allowed to introduce their goods without an import duty.

The doctrine of unrestricted commerce between all nations of the globe is theoretically correct. Were all nations upon an equal footing, free trade would be of undoubted benefit to mankind, but unfortunately all nations are not upon an equal footing, and to some of these a protective tariff is a necessity of existence.

A hundred years ago a new nation was born. Its inheritance was vast and rich, but undeveloped. The new nation was wealthy only in possibilities. There was no accumulated capital to dig the ores, to establish the manufactories, to erect the furnaces necessary to bring the treasure into market. Every effort that was made to establish manufacturing interests was met by competition from old and wealthy countries and crushed out. Then Washington and Hamilton and other far-seeing statesmen urged the necessity of a protective tariff, and it was established.

The same necessity exists today—not that we are as poor as we were then, but because the overcrowded condition of other countries renders labor so cheap that they can undersell our manufacturers unless the latter are protected. But the farmer says here "then we will get things cheaper!" Wait awhile and you will see how that will be.

A number of years ago Mr. C. S. Bell came to Hillsboro and undertook a manufacturing business. By thrift and energy he succeeded, and now employs some fifty hands. His wares bring money to our town from all portions of the country, and is distributed among us.

If the revenue were to be taken off of iron he would meet with competition from abroad which would leave him two alternatives—the one to quit business, the other to cut down the wages of his employees. In the former case the fifty employees would be idle. They could not buy bread to eat nor clothes to wear; they could not go elsewhere for employment, for a million of men would be in the same condition in the land. Those men have been good cash customers for the products of our farmer. They have directly or indirectly bought their flour, their pork, their butter and eggs and chickens, their vegetables and fruits, their wool and hides and tobacco. These they could buy no more, and so the farmer would suffer. Some of them would become paupers, and be thrown upon the public for support, so the farmer's taxes would be increased. Some would become criminals and be tried and punished, again increasing the farmer's taxes. Some would resort to agriculture for support, and come into competition with the farmer, so he would be injured again.

Over in the southeastern portion of Ohio are great coal and iron industries. The thousands of workmen there directly or indirectly buy Highland county food. Messrs. Bell & Co. would not want their iron or coal. They would find the same trouble everywhere, and the mining would stop, the furnaces grow cold. They could not buy our provisions; again the farmer is struck.

But we do not anticipate such gloomy results here. Messrs. Bell & Co. are too enterprising to knock under. They would say, "We cannot buy Ohio iron or Ohio coal, but we can bring coal from Nova Scotia, where half-breed French and Indians work dirt cheap, and we can get iron from Spain, where labor is worth twenty-five cents a day. Then we can scale down wages to one-half, and by doing so keep going." Then the foundry hand would go the butcher and say, "I only get half pay now, so I must buy beef at half price." And the butcher

would say to the farmer, "I must get my cattle at half price or quit business," and the farmer must sell for what he can get. And so the foundryman must buy his pork, and his vegetables, and his fruit, and his butter and eggs at half the former price and the farmer stand the loss. So he is hit again.

Another industry in our town is the woolen factory, which we will use as a further example. All the arguments in regard to the foundry are applicable to the factory. Ellifritz & Co. would be too plucky to close up, but they, too, would scale down wages, and they would say, "We cannot buy Highland county wool; we must buy cheaper wool than can be raised on high-priced lands by well-paid labor." So they buy South American wool, raised on the wild pampas by natives who work for a dollar a month; or from Australia, where the Bushmen wear a dirty sheep pelt for clothing and live on roots, with nothing a month for pay. So the Highland county farmer is knocked endways as though one of his own rams had taken him by an assault in the rear. The farmer would get the worst of it every time. "Everything comes from the farmer" is an old saying. "Everything comes onto the farmer" would be the new saying should we have free trade.

Yes, we might buy some things—many things, perhaps—cheaper than we do now in such an event. You could buy silks and satins and diamonds and jewelry and lace and fine wines much cheaper—if you had the money to pay for them. You could buy clothing and boots and shoes and many of the necessities of life perhaps twenty per cent cheaper than now, but your wool and your beavers and your hogs and your garden truck—everything you sell—you would sell fifty per cent cheaper. Who will make up the other thirty per cent?

We have merely attempted to bring the subject home—right to the doors of our farmers. We have not been talking politics, but business. And when a great party with the President of the United States at its head is attacking the homes and fortunes of the Highland county farmers, we do not hesitate to give the alarm.

There is one item protected by our tariff, however, which justice to the farmer and to every other citizen demands should be placed upon the free list first when a free list is established. Some fifteen thousand people in the United States are engaged in the manufacture of sugar. This industry must, from its nature, be a local and comparatively unimportant one on account of climatic conditions. A tariff of two and one-half cents per pound is laid upon foreign sugar. In other words, every purchaser of sugar in our country pays two and a half cents per pound for every pound of sugar he buys toward the support of those few sugar makers.

Why does not the tariff bill now before Congress include sugar in the list of free articles? We are going to talk politics now. If our Democratic friends who have followed us thus far do not want to hear politics let them lay the paper down.

The Democratic Congress and Democratic President do not dare to put sugar on the free list, because by doing so Louisiana would be irretrievably lost to the Democracy.

It is true that the sugar tariff was placed and continued by the Republican party. This has been done through the feeling that it is a Southern industry and from the kindness that a successful champion extends to a fallen foe, but the present powers need be influenced by no such motives, and if they are going to strike at our industries, let them strike at all and have no favored friends. Do not allow the citizens of Highland county to be taxed for the glaring purpose of keeping Louisiana in the Democratic ranks and themselves in power.

According to the New York Tribune, President Cleveland has, since his administration began, appointed to office 137 men who have been indicted and convicted of crime. Two of them were murderers, five of them were duellists, seven of them were forgers, three of them were rioters, a number of them were keepers of houses of ill fame, a number of them had committed frauds on the revenue service, a number of them had been guilty of petty larceny, one of them had been in the work-house for stealing a dog, a number of them had been convicted of robbing mails and Post-offices and one of them was appointed to take charge of a Post-office while yet in jail for having robbed it. Almost every crime known to the law is named in the list of crimes committed by these appointees, and the appointment of such characters, when there are so many honest men, is outrageous.

Don't fail to read the speech of Hon. B. M. Cutcheon on the third page of this issue.

Cheap Living.

The compensation of labor in the United States and the purchasing power of money in this country, as compared with other countries from which we purchase commercial articles, either manufactured or raw material, is the real essence of the present issue of tariff and free trade. The grouping of manufactories in certain districts and showing the average of wages paid is valuable only as a half truth in comparison with a similar half truth in another locality. The other half of the same truth, which is the purchasing power of the money earned, must be as carefully looked after and as honestly stated. In this last feature of the subject is the point where the Democracy are trying to mislead the voters, particularly in the agricultural communities. These communities are told that a protective tariff is no benefit to the farmer; neither it is it any benefit to the laborer whose time is employed in producing any article protected by a tariff. In fact, the only persons benefited by a protective tariff are the manufacturers who put the whole profits in their pockets. Now it must be confessed that only a Democrat can see and explain this clearly. The Democrat explains to the laborer that the little additional wages he receives for his labor he pays back to the manufacturer in the advanced cost of his coat or hat, while the farmer is told that the whole system is an iniquity pure and simple. The laborer on the farm or in the workshop who listens to the above statements from the Democratic orator or journal is then whirled in his imagination from a locality in one country—perhaps rural—to a manufacturing locality in another, which way of illustrating or proving, or trying to prove, is simply misleading. The subject of protection is a general one, and must not be localized; it is national and not sectional. If comparisons are made (and they should be made) they must be drawn between this country as a whole, and any other country as a whole. Now the Democracy may be boldly challenged to show any country where labor is as well paid as in the United States. Statistics are plentiful to the proof that in no other country is labor as well paid as in this; nor need time and space be occupied to prove the fact. But the other feature of the issue, which is not as often referred to, or if referred to by the Democracy it is in such a way as to prove the opposite of the truth, the purchasing power of money earned is then as important a consideration as the amount earned. Take the laborer who earns one dollar and fifty cents for a day's labor and the man who only receives one dollar for the same time. If the first spend one dollar and forty-nine cents and the latter ninety-nine cents, their savings amount to the same; but if the purchasing power be the same in each instance, there is either extravagance in the first case or an enjoyment of luxuries which are not within the reach of the latter.

It is well known to every reader that the American laborer lives a great deal better than the laborer in Europe. If statistics as to the greater amount of the more costly articles of food consumed by the American laborer are disputed, how can the fact—practical, living fact—of half a million of Europe's inhabitants yearly coming to our shores be explained only on the ground of better pay and better living? The better pay enables the better living. And here the American farmer should look to his own interest, in the fact that the well-paid laborer is a greater consumer of all the products of the soil than the laborer who is poorly paid.

Conceding that the American laborer is the better paid as between the European and American, it follows that the laborer in Europe cannot be as good a purchaser, for the unanswerable reason that he has not the means to purchase with. Another of the Democratic heresies goes to the ground right in this connection, and that is that the laboring man can live cheaper in Europe, and more particularly in Great Britain, than the laborer in the United States. The fact that Great Britain supplies the deficiency of her food products from the surplus of the American farm should be argument enough that the laborer does not and cannot live cheaper than his transatlantic brother. The laborer dwelling on the east of the Atlantic Ocean consumes American pork, beef, corn, flour, cheese, butter and fruits. He does not get these articles cheaper than the laborer who is a resident where these articles are produced. How is it possible from this view—and can there be another true one?—that the cost of living is not so great in Great Britain as in the United States? The American farmer should be thoroughly aroused as to his own interest and welfare in protecting American labor, for by so doing he is protecting himself.

To Our Readers.

It will be readily seen that more space is devoted to political matter in this issue of the News-Herald than usual, but the importance of the result in the coming election is one that should be carefully studied by every citizen.

The information contained in the political matter is valuable in that it treats of the practical part of the issue now before the people in such a way that no one need be at a loss to form a correct opinion. Some statistics are also given which show beyond controversy the falsity of the claims held out by Democrats as to which party has done the most for the soldiers of the Union. We commend a careful perusal of these different articles to every reader of the News-Herald. It is with more than an ordinary degree of satisfaction that we announce an increased Republican majority in the State of Maine as a result of the election of last Monday. It was to be expected that the State would go Republican, but the effort made by the supporters of the administration made it quite doubtful whether the majority could be increased or even held to its former strength. But a gain of between four and five thousand speaks volumes as to the result of the coming election and produces enthusiasm all along the line. This taken in connection with the elections already held in Vermont and Oregon with their increased Republican majorities, is unmistakable evidence of how the voters look on the doctrine of free trade. Even in the Democratic stronghold of Arkansas the Democratic majority falls off seven thousand. It does not require a prophet to foretell the utter defeat of Grover Cleveland and his henchmen on the 6th of November next. The majority in Maine is greater than it has been at any time since the war.

Will the Democracy be instructed by the results of the elections already held that the American voter considers the welfare of his country of much greater importance than mere party affiliations. On the intelligence of the voter rests the welfare of our country.

SUGARTREE RIDGE.

September 10th, 1888.

There is considerable sickness in this locality at present.

Dr. E. M. Boggess smiles and says "Hurrah for Harrison! It's a boy."

A drum corps has been organized here.

Rev. Haas preached at the M. E. Church Sunday night.

George Miller and wife, of West Union, are visiting relatives here.

Steps have been taken to organize a cornet band here.

H. H. Redkey and Joseph Few have gone to Columbus this week to attend the G. A. R. encampment.

Our school will commence the 17th, under the management of W. W. Shelton.

Dr. Arthur Noble, of California, was calling on old acquaintances here last Sunday week.

NEW MARKET.

September 11th, 1888.

H. S. Vance and wife spent last Sunday in our village with his parents.

J. R. Gruver and family are spending this week in Indiana with relatives.

Misses Martha Barrere and Haidee VanWinkle spent the latter part of last week in Cincinnati.

Mr. James Morrow started for Columbus Monday.

A. H. Davis and Willough Barrere go north this week to cut corn and do farm work in general.

Cary Lemon moved from Washington C. H. to our village last week.

Mr. John Stewart will attend the church council this week to be held in Ross county.

Health good in our community.

The Handsomest Lady in Hillsboro

Remarked to a friend the other day that she knew Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs was a superior remedy, as it stopped her cough instantly when other cough remedies had no effect whatever. So to prove this and convince you of its merit, any druggist will give you a sample bottle free. Large size 50 cents and \$1.

HILLSBORO.

September 11th, 1888.

Miss Clara Pulse visited friends near Belfast on Wednesday and Thursday of last week.

A son was born to Rev. and Mrs. C. J. Wells last Saturday.

Harry Brown has been employed to teach the winter school at Carmel.

Mrs. William Skeen, of Greenfield, is the guest of relatives in this place.

Rev. J. I. Taggart and wife have been spending the past week at Jamestown and Jeffersonville.

The majority of the members of the G. A. R. Post, of this place, left Monday morning to attend the national encampment at Columbus.

Earl Koger is on the sick list.

Misses Jessie and Lizzie Barrett, of Boydton, are attending school here.

Burch Hixson visited friends in Fayette county the latter part of last week.

Several of our young people enjoyed a social at the residence of Frank McCoy on last Friday night.

J. B. and L. G. Gossett spent Friday near Marshall.

Reilly Kearns, of Bainbridge, Sundayed here with his father.

J. S. Williamson is the guest of relatives at Columbus this week.

John Strain, of Hillsboro, was on our streets Tuesday.

Jacob Foraker and wife entertained a number of friends at their pleasant country home on Monday.

Dr. Milton Garrett, of Iowa, arrived today to spend a few days with his brother, Dr. J. P. Garrett, after an absence of thirty years. He at one time was a practicing physician here and his many friends will give him a hearty welcome.

Our public school, under the efficient management of Ellsworth McCoppin and Misses Minnie Brown and Ella Hixson, commenced Monday with an enrollment of about one hundred pupils.

Dr. Glenn and wife, Burch Lucas and family, John Redkey and wife attended a surprise near Carmel on Monday.

Oscar Miller, of Squashtown, spent Saturday with friends here.

RUSSELL'S.

September 11th, 1888.

Mrs. M. N. Urnston, Mr. I. N. Barrow and Eustice Michael, who have been sick for some time, are convalescing.

Mr. Joseph Baker and wife, of White Oak, spent last Thursday with their daughter, Mrs. Jackson Michael, at this place.

School commenced yesterday morning with 48 pupils.

Uncle Ben Thomas died to-day at 1 p. m., aged 91 years, 4 months and 14 days.

An infant babe of Mr. and Mrs. Jack King was buried at Mt. Olive last Sunday morning.

Miss Cinnie Brewer returned to Sabina last Sunday to attend school at that place this winter.

There were thirteen tickets sold at this place Monday for Columbus.

Miss Lucy Hart left here Monday morning for Delaware, O.

Mrs. McClure and two boys, of Cario, Ill., are visiting her friend, Mrs. James Newell.

Mrs. W. D. Newton is visiting her sister, Mrs. Mohler, at Newtonville this week.

The Misses McCabe, of Mt. Olive, were the guests of their friend, Miss Marie Granger, Monday.

Mrs. Abraham Roush and son, Tandy, of Wilmington, Kas., arrived here Saturday evening to make quite an extended visit with her sisters and brothers.

Mr. N. Woollas and wife are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Will Wilson, in Springfield. They will also spend a few days in Columbus.

Mrs. Treman, of Newton, Iowa, arrived here last Saturday to make a short visit with her daughter, Mrs. S. R. Oldaker.

Mr. Schubert has sold his place north of town to Mr. Moberly, of Clear Creek. Mr. S. and family left here last Friday for Alvada, Seneca county. Mr. Moberly will soon occupy the property purchased of Schubert.

The western people that arrived here Monday to visit relatives are Mrs. M. A. Fenner and granddaughter, Miss Clay, of Atlanta, Ill.; Mr. Gould and cousin, Miss Laura Smith, of Milo, Iowa, and Mrs. Fannie Miller and Mrs. S. Handley, of Pontiac, Ill.

For Sale.

Brick house of three rooms, hall and necessary outbuildings. Well built and a very desirable location on Beech street, 50 feet west of East street, Hillsboro, O. For terms address, W. M. JENNY, Washington C. H., O.

SINKING SPRING.

September 10th, 1888.

James Swisshelm and wife, J. T. Yankee and wife, Thos. Webb, Isaiah Gall, Mrs. Etta Patton and a number of others left Monday morning to spend the week at Columbus.

On last Thursday evening Mrs. D. Q. Morrow, with some others, came down from Hillsboro to assist in the organization of a Harrison and Morton Club, some 70 or 80 members having been previously obtained. The organization was effected, with the following officers: President, J. T. Yankee; Vice-President, Jacob Tener; Secretary, Enos Newlin; Treasurer, Frank Pugsley; to keep order, T. M. Lawson. Thursday evening was appointed as the time for the first meeting of the club, when it is thought a hundred members will be enrolled. There is no doubt that it will be a live club and will do effective service in the neighborhood for Harrison and Morton during the campaign.

The speech of young Mr. Dunlap on Tuesday evening was eloquent, clear cut and forcible, covering every inch of ground that was necessary.

Squire McKeehan, who presided over the meeting of last Tuesday evening, voted for Ben. Harrison's grandfather and took an active part in the Whig campaign of 1840. The Squire "done himself proud" in the few remarks he made, and it was quite affecting to see upon the platform the youthful and earnest advocate of just and right principles, and the aged veteran grown gray in many battles for freedom and right, but yet fired with the same zeal.

Miss Maggie McKeehan came down from Hillsboro on Tuesday evening in company with Mr. D. Q. Morrow and called on friends here and spent the night with her cousin, Mrs. Clara Turley, returning home Wednesday.

Mrs. Mattie Gall was suddenly called to Portsmouth on account of the death of her aunt, Mrs. J. B. Kennedy.

Your correspondent while in Scioto county heard the opinion of several reliable men that Scioto would roll up 2,000 Republican majority.

The young ladies and gentlemen of Sinking Spring are organizing a Harrison and Morton glee club to assist the club through the campaign in old Brushcreek.

TURKEY.

September 10th, 1888.

On the sick list—John Hiser and Mary Cummings.

George E. Edoade has purchased the Maddox farm.

Our school commenced last Monday, J. R. B. Kesler teacher.

Mrs. Thomas Cummings and Sanford Hiser visited their brother, John Hiser, of Washington C. H., last week.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Glaze, August 31st, a son.

James Gall and wife moved to Indiana last week. James Patton will occupy the house vacated by him.

Several of our soldiers start for Columbus to-day to attend the encampment of the G. A. R.

T. L. Frump, accompanied by his mother, returned to Latty, Paulding county, last Monday.

The school year has opened with no one to fill the chair at district No. 6, Brushcreek township.

Burch Butters, who has been working in Fayette county, has been very sick and is now at home.

E. S. Cummings, who has returned to Latty, Paulding county, took charge of the schools of that place last Monday.

SHACKELTON.

September 11th, 1888.

Joseph Wolfe, who has been visiting relatives in Cincinnati for the past two weeks, returned home last Thursday evening.

E. W. Fawley went to Hillsboro last week, where he will resume his studies at the High School.

Charlie Stultz and family, of Brushcreek, and Ellis Wilkin's family, of Xenia, are visiting relatives at this place.

Rev. Henschel will conduct divine service at Mt. Zion Sunday night, September 23d, at 7:30 o'clock.

Rev. T. L. Haas will preach his farewell sermon at Ambrose Chapel September 23d, at 10 a. m.

Wesley Pence left yesterday for Columbus in company with the G. A. R. for the encampment.

Mary D. Shackleton left Monday morning to take charge of her school at Persimmon Ridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Duvall and children, of Dodsonville, were in attendance at the funeral of Mrs. D's mother, Mrs. Katie Wilkin, Sunday.